InGRID Satellite Event
NTTS 2015
13 March 2015
Brussels

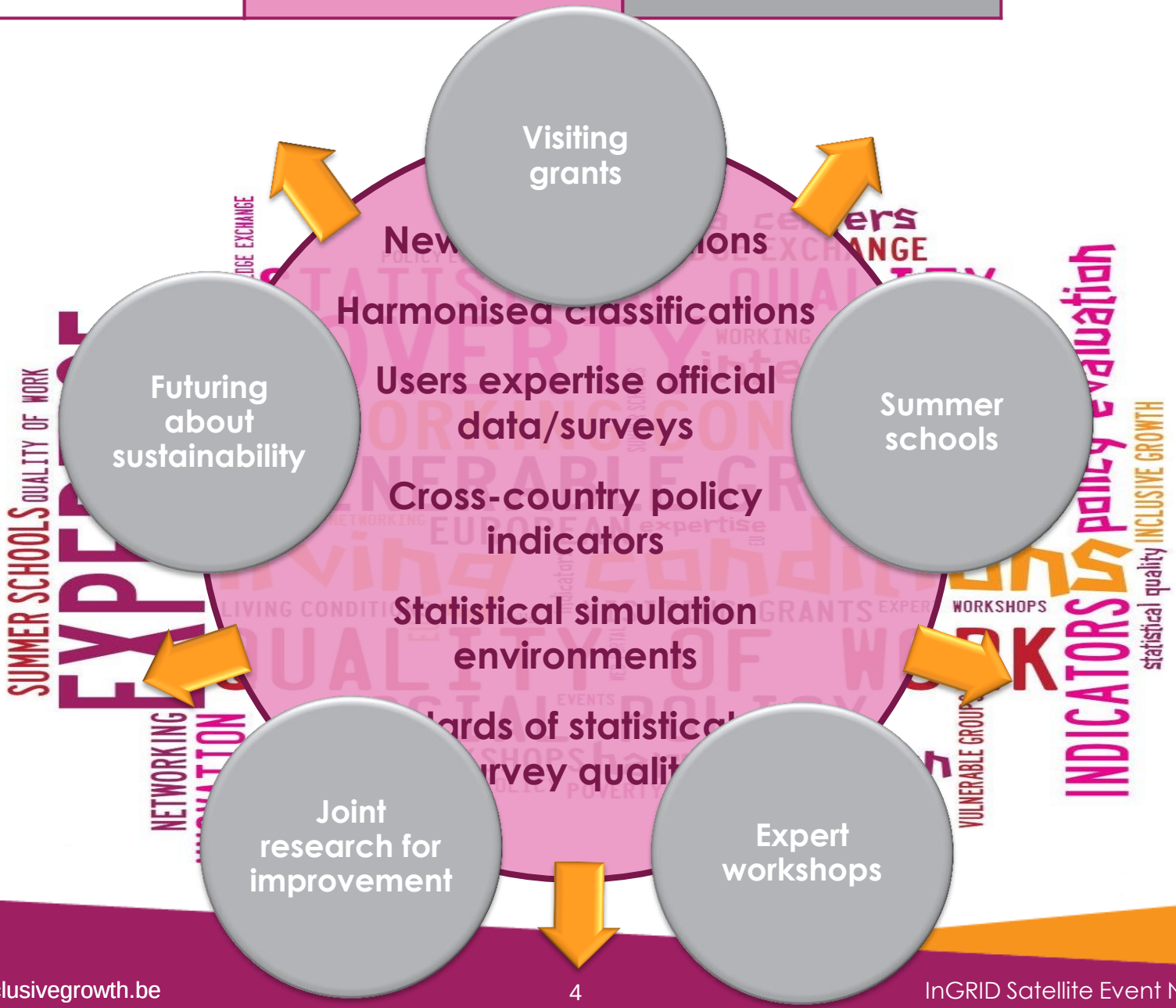
InGRID
Integrating expertise in inclusive growth

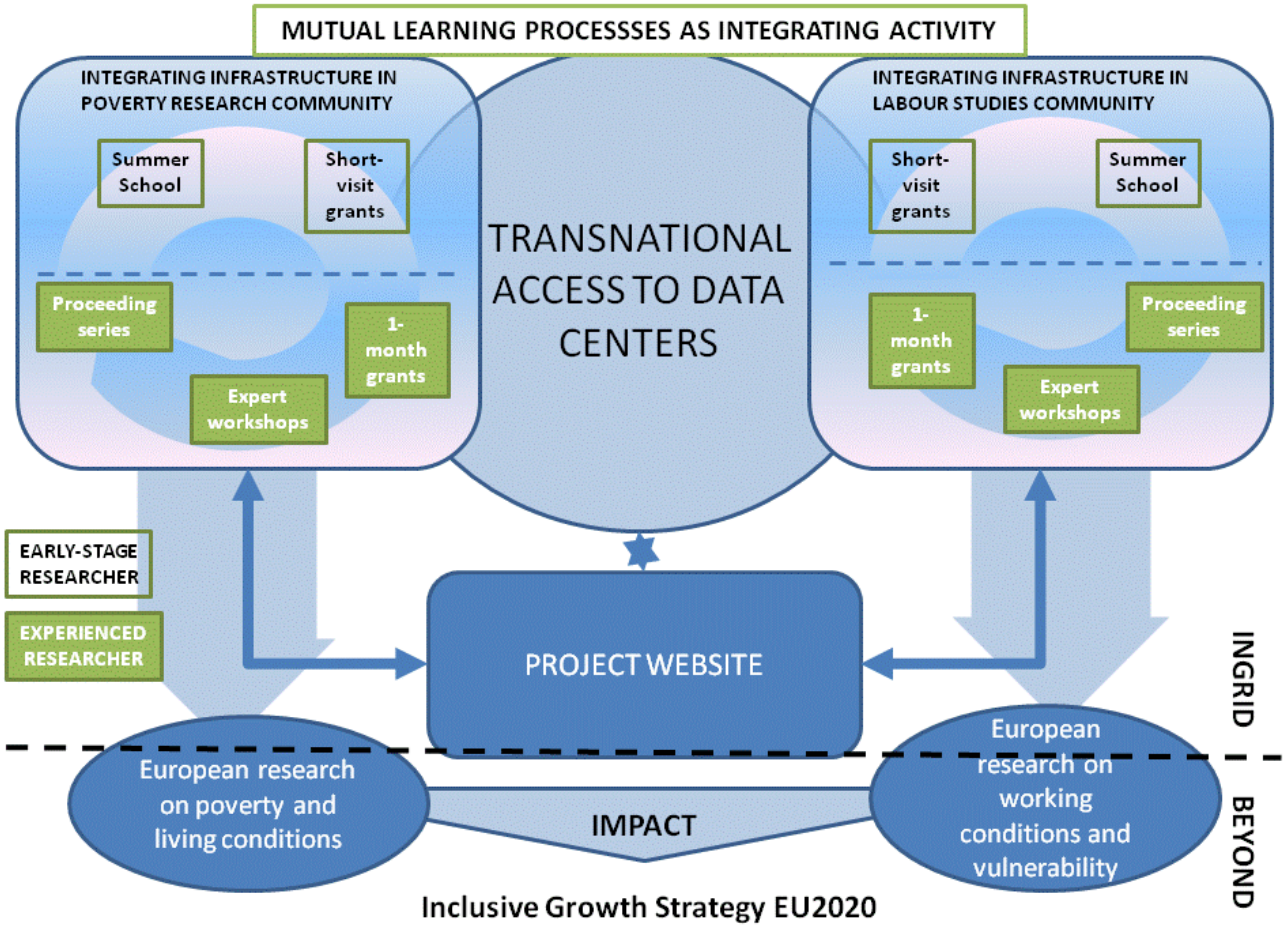
This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration under Grant Agreement No 312691

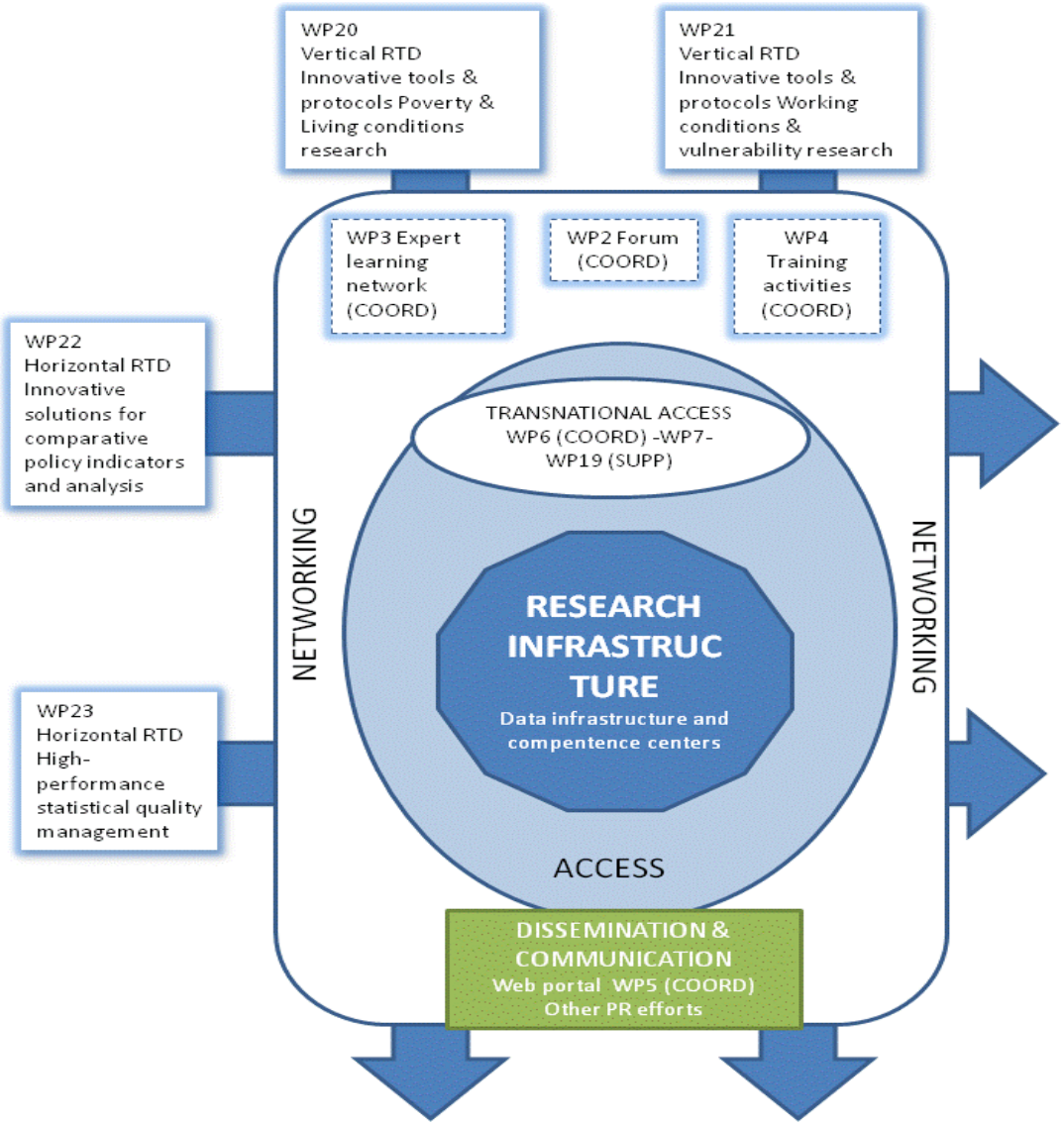
THE INGRID PROJECT

Inclusive Growth Research Infrastructure Diffusion

- Funded under 7th Framework Programme - Capacities (EU)
- 17 academic and European partners
- February 2013 – January 2017
- Project to integrate and improve an existing research infrastructure
  - Networking activities
  - Transnational access
  - Joint research activities for improvement


Visiting grants
Summer schools
Expert workshops
Joint research for improvement
Futuring about sustainability
Harmonised classifications
Users expertise official data/surveys
Cross-country policy indicators
Statistical simulation environments


MUTUAL LEARNING PROCESSSES AS INTEGRATING ACTIVITY
INTEGRATING INFRASTRUCTURE IN POVERTY RESEARCH COMMUNITY
Summer School
Short-visit grants
Proceeding series
1-month grants
Expert workshops
TRANSNATIONAL ACCESS TO DATA CENTERS
INTEGRATING INFRASTRUCTURE IN LABOUR STUDIES COMMUNITY
Short-visit grants
Summer School
1-month grants
Proceeding series
Expert workshops
EARLY-STAGE RESEARCHER
EXPERIENCED RESEARCHER
PROJECT WEBSITE
INGRID
European research on poverty and living conditions
IMPACT
European research on working conditions and vulnerability
BEYOND
Inclusive Growth Strategy EU2020


WP20
Vertical RTD
Innovative tools & protocols Poverty & Living conditions research
WP21
Vertical RTD
Innovative tools & protocols Working conditions & vulnerability research
WP3 Expert learning network (COORD)
WP2 Forum (COORD)
WP4 Training activities (COORD)
WP22
Horizontal RTD
Innovative solutions for comparative policy indicators and analysis
TRANSNATIONAL ACCESS
WP6 (COORD) -WP7-
WP19 (SUPP)
NETWORKING
NETWORKING
RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE
Data infrastructure and compentence centers
WP23
Horizontal RTD
High-performance statistical quality management
ACCESS
DISSEMINATION & COMMUNICATION
Web portal WP5 (COORD)
Other PR efforts

Partners 'Poverty and living conditions' pillar

Pillar leader:

TÁRKI
SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC.

H-1112 Budapest,
Budaörsi út 45.
Internet:
www.tarki.hu

Partners:

Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics

KU LEUVEN HIVA
RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR WORK AND SOCIETY

Universität Bremen

LIS

Partners 'Working conditions and vulnerability' pillar

Pillar leader: University of Amsterdam

Amsterdam Institute for Advanced labour Studies (AIAS)

Partners:

KU LEUVEN HIVA
RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR WORK AND SOCIETY

CEPS

WageIndicator.org

CEE
CENTRE D'ÉTUDES DE L'EMPLOI

Partners 'Policy analysis' pillar

Pillar leader:

Stockholm University

Partners:

CEPS

LISER (formerly "CEPS/INSTEAD") | Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL & ECONOMIC RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

Amsterdam Institute for Advanced labour Studies (AIAS)

CSB

Partners 'Statistical quality' research

Pillar leader:

Universität Trier

Partners:

MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester

UNIVERSITY OF Southampton

Calendar 2015: InGRID events

March	▪ **13/03:** InGRID satellite event on the NTTS conference 2015 ▪ **15/03:** Deadline applications call for visiting grants
April	▪ **22-23/04:** InGRID General Assembly Meeting ▪ New call for visiting grants
June	▪ **01-05/06:** Summer school 'Quality of working life and vulnerabilities' @ CEE, Paris ▪ **15-17/06:** Expert workshop 'Local statistics for decision-making on well-being and vulnerabilities' @ University of Pisa, Pisa ▪ **25-27/06:** Expert workshop 'Research uses of high-precision census samples' @ IECM, CED, Barcelona
July	▪ **06-10/07:** Summer school 'Advanced poverty research: poverty and material deprivation dynamics' @ LISER (formerly CEPS/INSTEAD), Luxembourg
August	▪ New call for visiting grants
September	▪ **09-11/09:** Expert workshop @ UEssex
October	▪ Expert workshop on family model tool @ UA ▪ Winter school on micro-simulation @ LISER (formerly CEPS/INSTEAD)
December	▪ New call for visiting grants

Programme of today

09.30 - 10.30 **Futuring a European research infrastructure on inclusive growth**
09.30 - 09.50 Presentation of the Delphi Survey results
Lise Szekér & Guy Van Gyes (HIVA-KU Leuven, Belgium)
09.50 - 10.10 Comments by discussant
Emilio Di Meglio (EC - Eurostat Unit F4 'Quality of life')
10.10 - 10.30 Plenary discussion

10.45 – 11.00 **Poverty measures for 'local' comparison: statistical problems and empirical results in OECD countries -** Achille Lemmi (Department of Economics and Statistics, Univeristy of Sienna, Italy)

11.00 – 11.15 **Coffee break**

11.15 – 11.45 ***The OECD Inclusive Growth Indicator: a long time -series analysis -*** *Fabrice Murtin (OECD)*

11.45 – 12.15 ***EUROMOD: new developments and future -*** *Holly Sutherland (ISER, University of Essex, UK)*

12.15 – 12.45 ***Indicators of collectively-agreed wages in the Eurozone: A quality report for 10 countries -*** *Guy Van Gyes & Sem Vandekerckhove (HIVA-KU Leuven, Belgium)*

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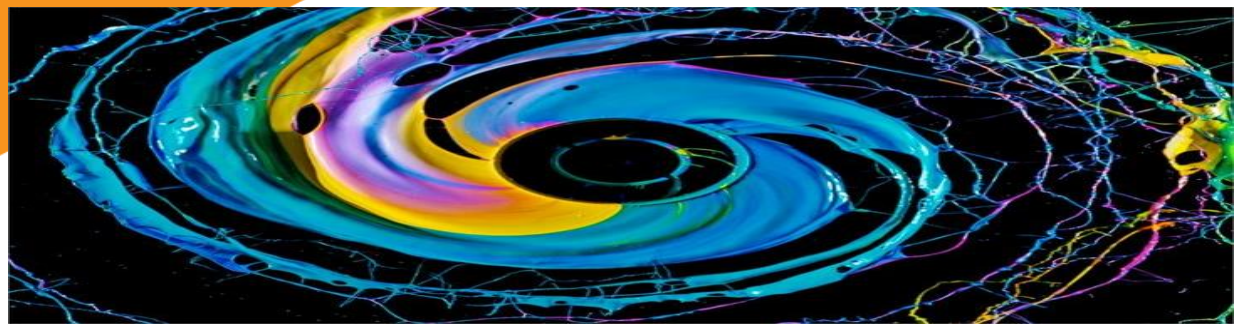


Futuring - Delphi survey - first results

Lise Szekér &
Guy Van Gyes

KU LEUVEN HIVA
RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR WORK AND SOCIETY

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration under Grant Agreement No 312691

Science Policy theory

- "State-of-the-art research infrastructures becomes increasingly complex and costly, often requiring integration of different equipment, services and data sources, as well as extensive transnational collaboration."
- "Further development and wider use of research infrastructures at Union level will make a significant contribution to development of the European Research Area."
- the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) roadmap

Integrating and Opening existing National RIs of pan-European Interest

- To open up key national research infrastructures to all European researchers and to ensure their optimal use and joint development
- Support to “European Research Infrastructures Networks” bringing together infrastructures in a given field

Activities will cover: Transnational and virtual access; Networking to foster a culture of cooperation; Joint research to improve the services provided by the infrastructures

What is a European Research infrastructure?

HELPING HANDS

Research infrastructure =

- facility or platform
- provides resources and services
- to the scientific community
- Aim: enable to conduct top-level research

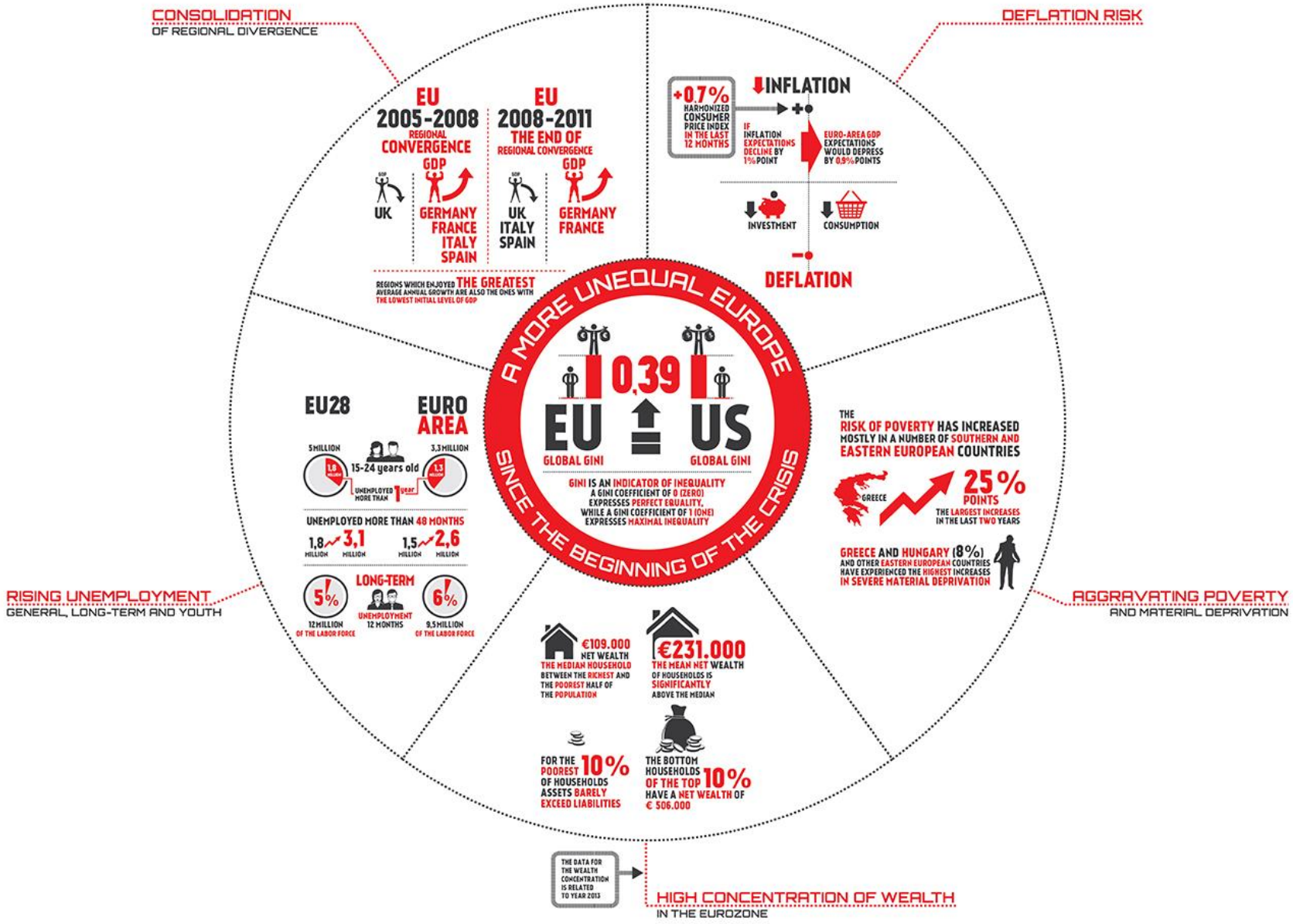
FACILITATING RESEARCH

Supports scientists in research

- to access, order, analyse, store and reuse
- data and knowledge
- in ways otherwise impossible

Inclusive growth strategy?

- growth that generates decent jobs, gives opportunities to all segments of society, especially excluded groups, and distributes the income and non-income gains from prosperity more equally across society
- Also in the better years of 90s and 2000s: growing inequality, + major problems of poverty + unemployment (OECD report)


CONSOLIDATION
OF REGIONAL DIVERGENCE
DEFLATION RISK
EU
2005-2008
REGIONAL
CONVERGENCE
GDP
UK
GERMANY
FRANCE
ITALY
SPAIN
EU
2008-2011
THE END OF
REGIONAL CONVERGENCE
GDP
UK
ITALY
SPAIN
GERMANY
FRANCE
REGIONS WHICH ENJOYED THE GREATEST AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH ARE ALSO THE ONES WITH THE LOWEST INITIAL LEVEL OF GDP
+0,7%
HARMONIZED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
INFLATION
IF INFLATION EXPECTATIONS DECLINE BY 1% POINT
EURO-AREA GDP EXPECTATIONS WOULD DEPRESS BY 0,9% POINTS
INVESTMENT
CONSUMPTION
DEFLATION
A MORE UNEQUAL EUROPE
SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CRISIS
0,39
EU
US
GLOBAL GINI
GLOBAL GINI
GINI IS AN INDICATOR OF INEQUALITY
A GINI COEFFICIENT OF 0 (ZERO) EXPRESSES PERFECT EQUALITY,
WHILE A GINI COEFFICIENT OF 1 (ONE) EXPRESSES MAXIMAL INEQUALITY
EU28
EURO AREA
5 MILLION
3,3 MILLION
15-24 years old
UNEMPLOYED MORE THAN 1 year
UNEMPLOYED MORE THAN 48 MONTHS
1,8 MILLION
3,1 MILLION
1,5 MILLION
2,6 MILLION
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT 12 MONTHS
5%
12 MILLION OF THE LABOR FORCE
6%
9,5 MILLION OF THE LABOR FORCE
RISING UNEMPLOYMENT
GENERAL, LONG-TERM AND YOUTH
THE RISK OF POVERTY HAS INCREASED MOSTLY IN A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
GREECE
25% POINTS
THE LARGEST INCREASES IN THE LAST TWO YEARS
GREECE AND HUNGARY (8%) AND OTHER EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE EXPERIENCED THE HIGHEST INCREASES IN SEVERE MATERIAL DEPRIVATION
AGGRAVATING POVERTY
AND MATERIAL DEPRIVATION
€109.000
NET WEALTH
THE MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD BETWEEN THE RICHEST AND THE POOREST HALF OF THE POPULATION
€231.000
THE MEAN NET WEALTH OF HOUSEHOLDS IS SIGNIFICANTLY ABOVE THE MEDIAN
FOR THE 10% POOREST OF HOUSEHOLDS ASSETS BARELY EXCEED LIABILITIES
THE BOTTOM HOUSEHOLDS OF THE TOP 10% HAVE A NET WEALTH OF € 506.000
THE DATA FOR THE WEALTH CONCENTRATION IS RELATED TO YEAR 2013
HIGH CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH
IN THE EUROZONE

The InGRID Research Infrastructure

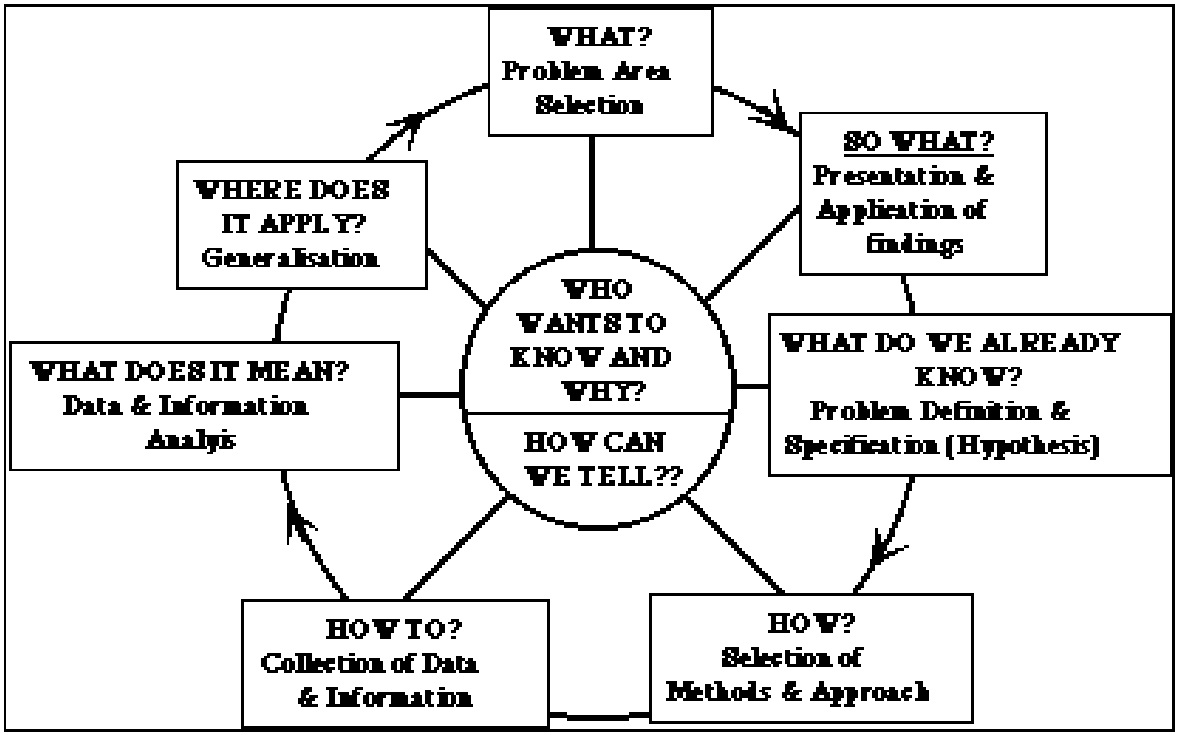
Facilitating top-level research …

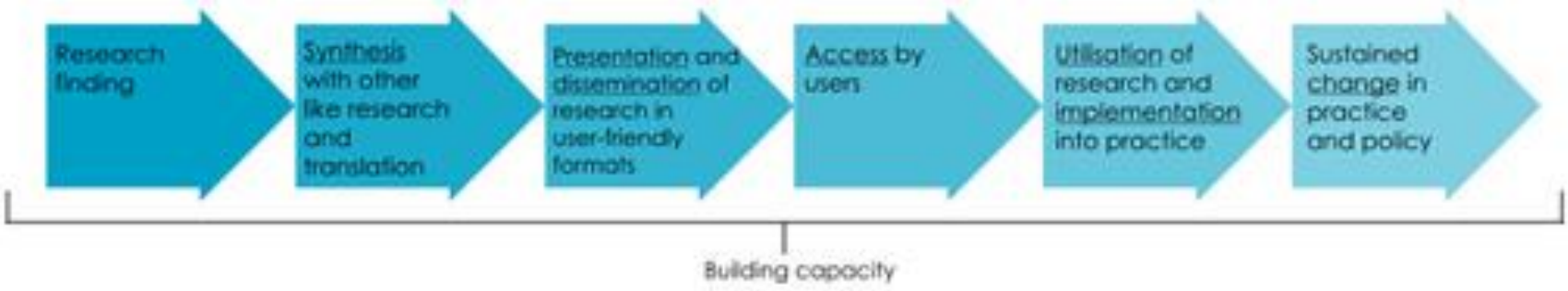
EMPIRICAL DATA

Juncker: Combat 29th state

… Evidence-based policies

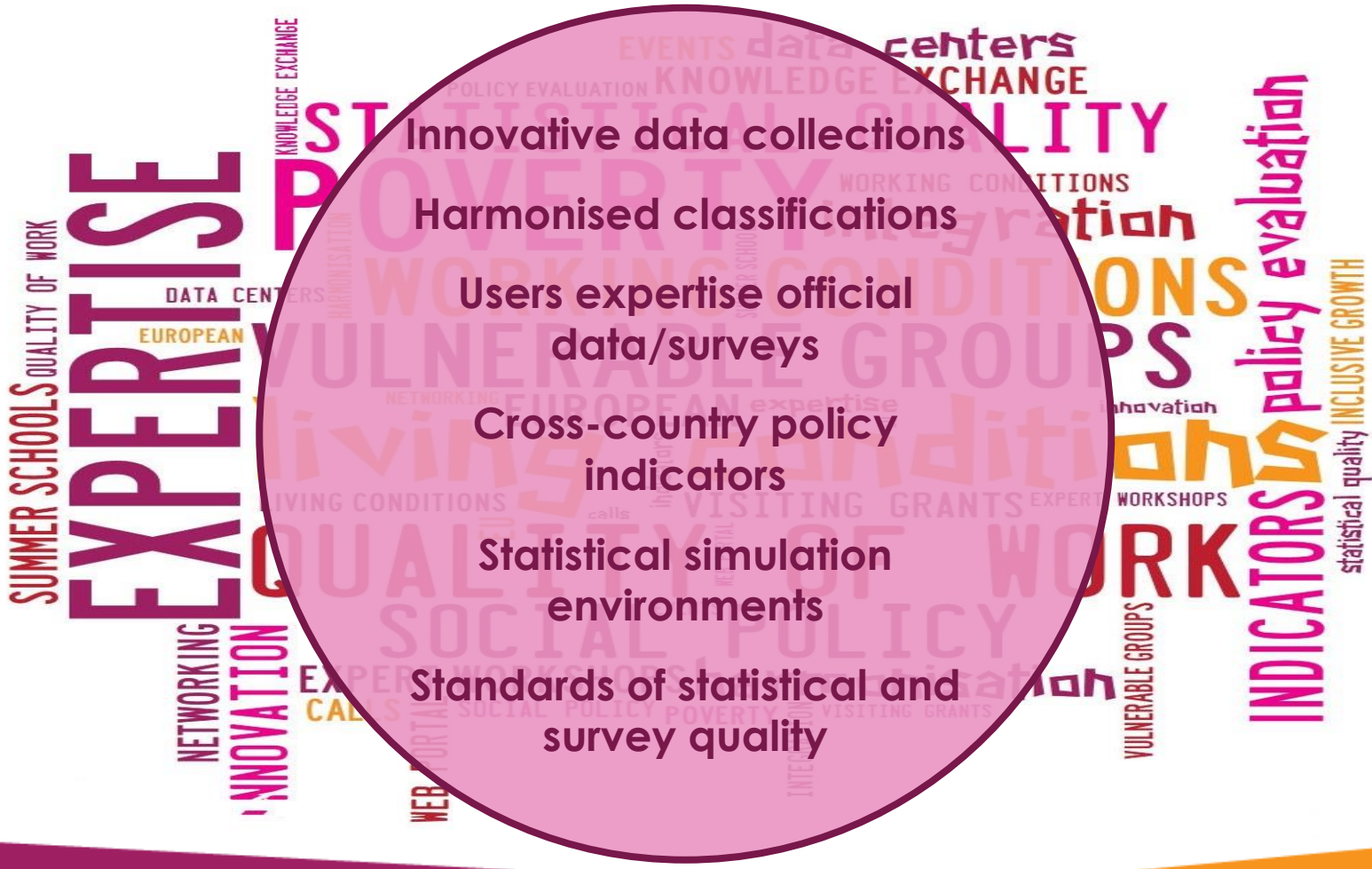
FACILITATING RESEARCH WITH AN IMPACT(EU INCLUSIVE GROWTH)


WHAT?
Problem Area
Selection
SO WHAT?
Presentation &
Application of
findings
WHERE DOES
IT APPLY?
Generalisation
WHO
WANTS TO
KNOW AND
WHY?
HOW CAN
WE TELL??
WHAT DO WE ALREADY
KNOW?
Problem Definition &
Specification (Hypothesis)
WHAT DOES IT MEAN?
Data & Information
Analyis
HOW TO?
Collection of Data
& Information
HOW?
Selection of
Methods & Approach


Research finding
Synthesis with other like research and translation
Presentation and dissemination of research in user-friendly formats
Access by users
Utilisation of research and implementation into practice
Sustained change in practice and policy
Building capacity

Knowledge infrastructure accumulated by European science

EU-FP projects: RECWOWE, EQUALSOC, WORKS, GINI, ImPRovE, NEUJOBS, WALQING, MEADOW, EurOccupations, Woliweb, SPReW, WorkCare, RISQ, SAMPLE, Ameli



The InGRID Research Infrastructure

- International data archives/collections: integration of national data:
  - f.e. LIS Data centre (income data) & CED institute (European census micro-data)
- EU-wide databases & indicator collections
  - f.e. SOFI (Sweden) & AIAS (Amsterdam)
- New data efforts or projects on working conditions and job quality:
  - f.e. WageIndicator project, Meadow approach
- Innovative ways to order and analyse data from official data providers
  - f.e. EU-SILC, Eurofound surveys, national socio-economic panels and working conditions surveys
- Standards for harmonisation of questionnaires, classifications & policy indicators
- Simulation facilities
  - f.e. EUROMOD

WP 2

FUTURING PROGRAMME

Foresight exercise key

- **Futures**

  forecasting, forward thinking, prospectives

- **Planning**

  strategic analysis, priority setting

- **Networking**

  (participatory, dialogic) tools and orientations

Example of end result

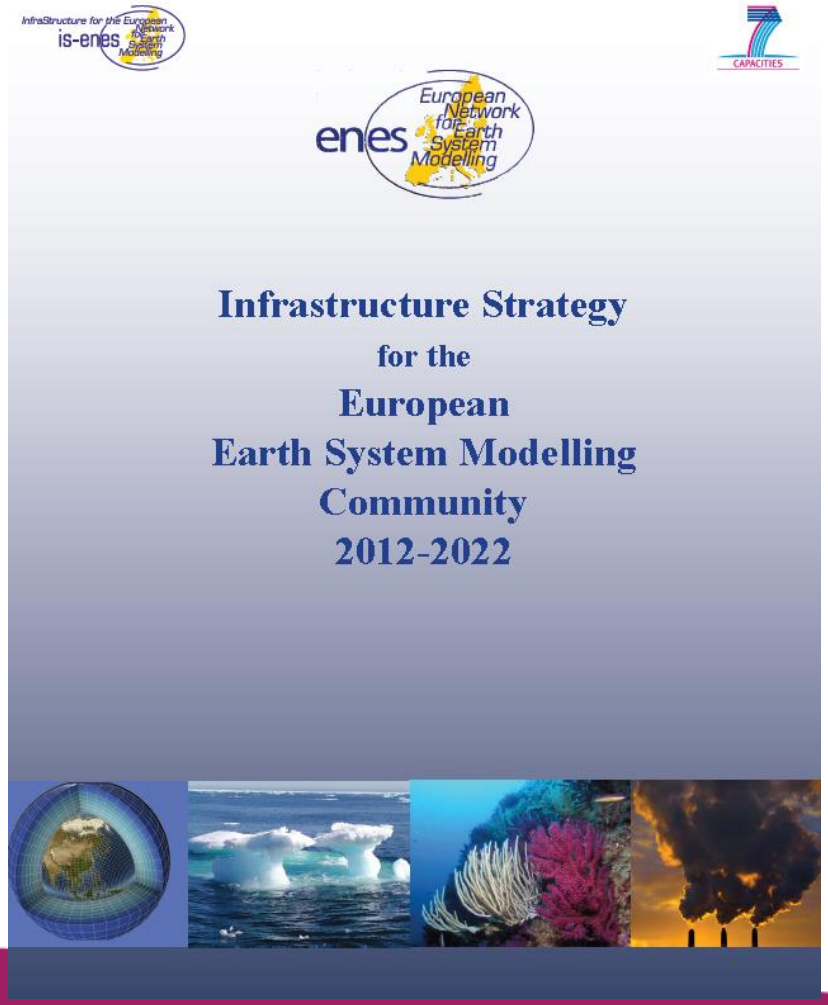


Table of Content

DELPHI SURVEY

Delphi survey

- Mapping the agenda:
  - Scoping
  - Scientific drivers and priorities in the research community
  - Possible consequences for the infrastructure

Delphi survey

- Experts (research community + stakeholders)
- SWOT current research
  - European, comparative research on inclusive growth for evidence-based policy-making
  - Domains
    - Poverty
    - QoL
    - Working conditions and QoWL
    - Precarioussness
  - Different disciplines
- 2 rounds

Timing Delphi survey

Pilot round 1

- 11/12/2014: **pilot test** Delphi survey round 1
  + collection of names of experts
- 7/1/2015: reminder pilot test

Round 1 (January & February 2015)

Survey A: InGRID mailing list	Survey B: personal network of InGRID partners	
15/1: launch + open survey on website	22/1: launch + personal email	12/2: launch + personal email
22/1: reminder 1	29/1: reminder 1	19/1: reminder 1
29/1: reminder 2	05/2: reminder 2	26/2: last call
05/2: last call	09/2: last call	03/3: close survey
16/2: close survey	16/2: close survey	

Round 2

- April: **round 2** of Delphi survey
- InGRID GA: presentation of **first results round 2**

Delphi survey: Round 1

4 parts/pages

- Your expertise -> field of expertise
- The future research agenda (5-10 years)
  - 3 main drivers that will provoke important changes in
  - 5 research topics
- Research infrastructure needs (5-10 years)
  - 3 data problems
  - 3 methodological problems
  - 3 valorisation problems
  - Main priority
- Background information
  - Gender, age, country
  - Comments
  - Participation in round 2

Delphi survey: Round 1

4 parts/pages

- Your expertise -> field of expertise
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  - 3 main drivers that will provoke important changes in
  - 5 research topics
- Research infrastructure needs (5-10 years)
  - 3 data problems
  - 3 methodological problems
  - 3 valorisation problems
  - Main priority
- Background information
  - Gender, age, country
  - Comments
  - Participation in round 2

Sample & response

Sample: 3723

- Not delivered (error): 336
- Not delivered (old email address): 47

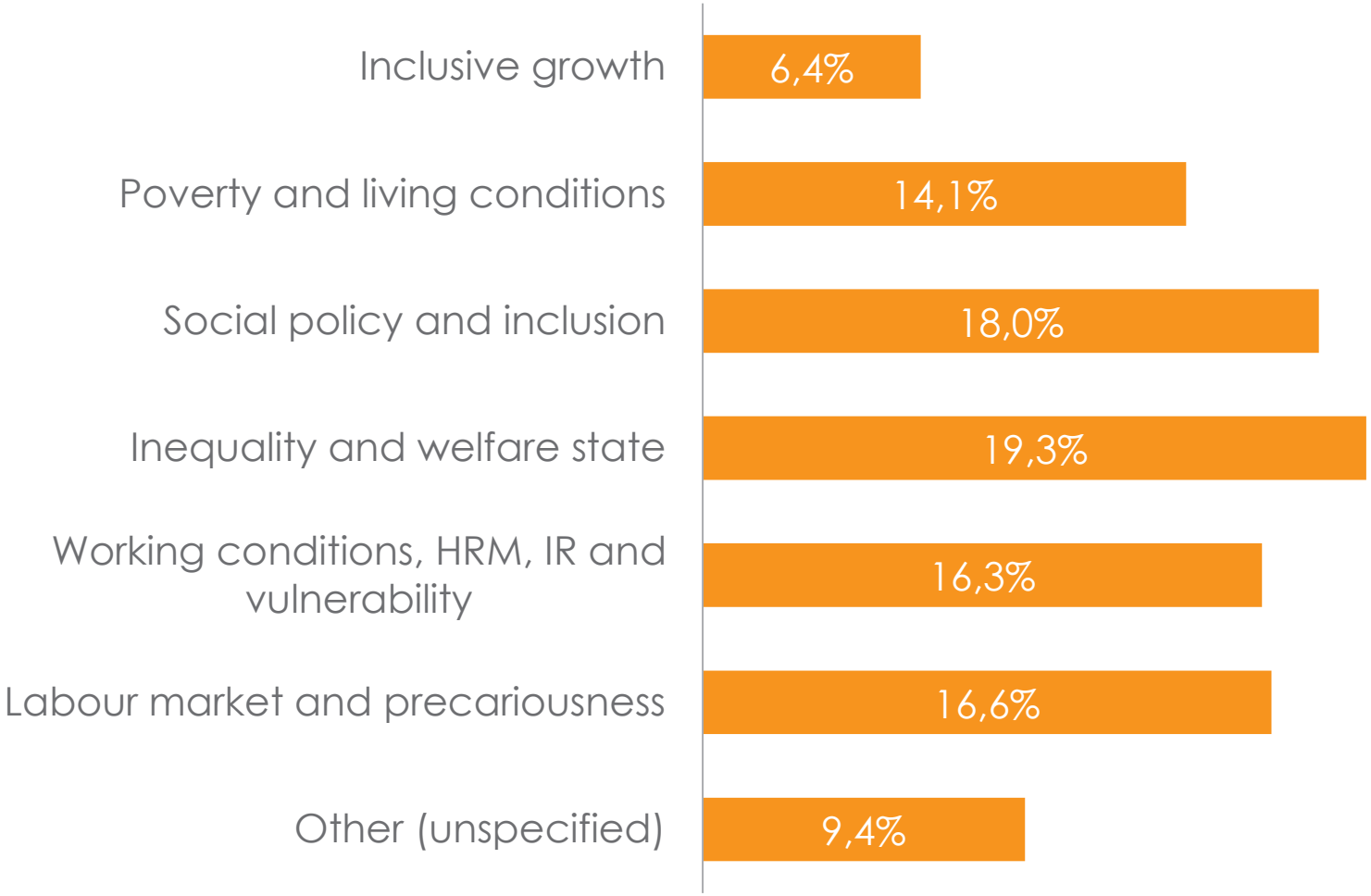
Reponse

- Completed surveys: 302
- Uncompleted surveys: 300
- Not willing to participate or not ‘an expert’: 137

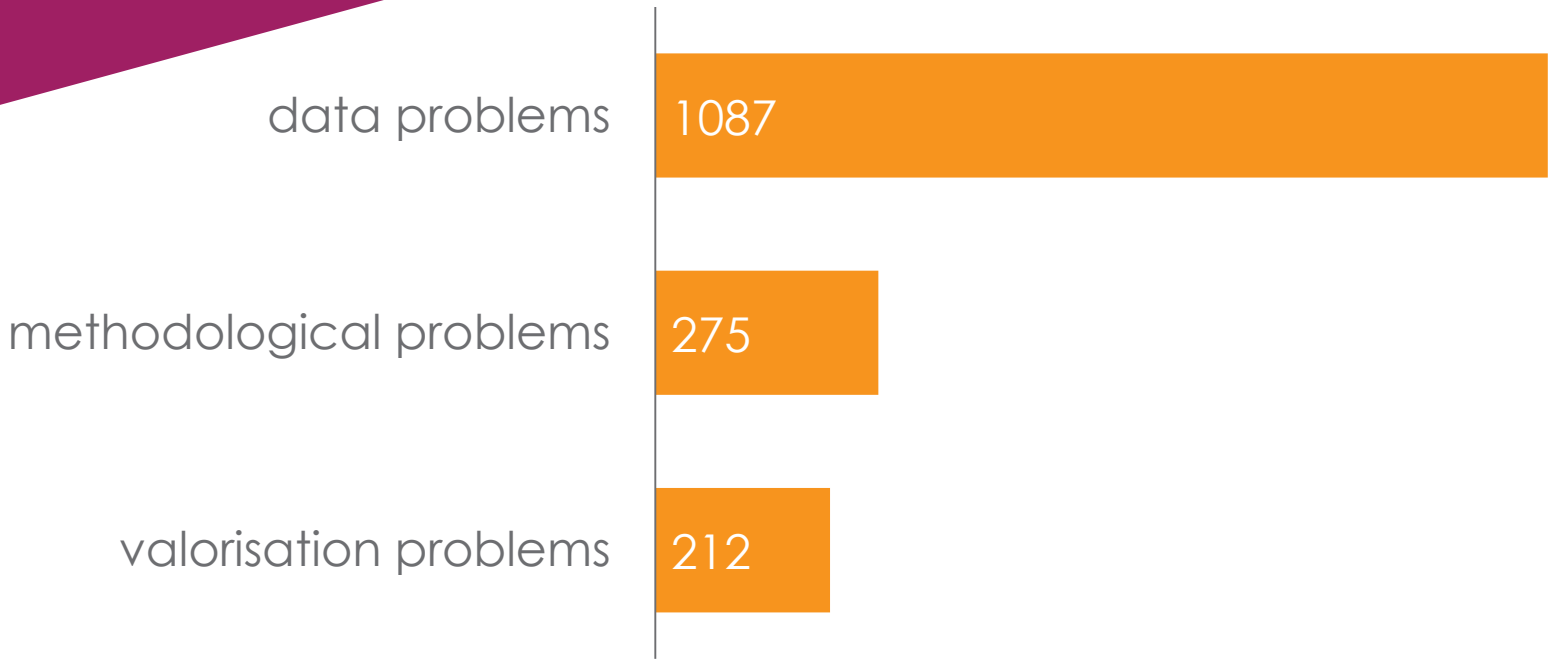
→ usable suveys: 362

= full response or at least filled in part 2/3

Expertise (n=362)

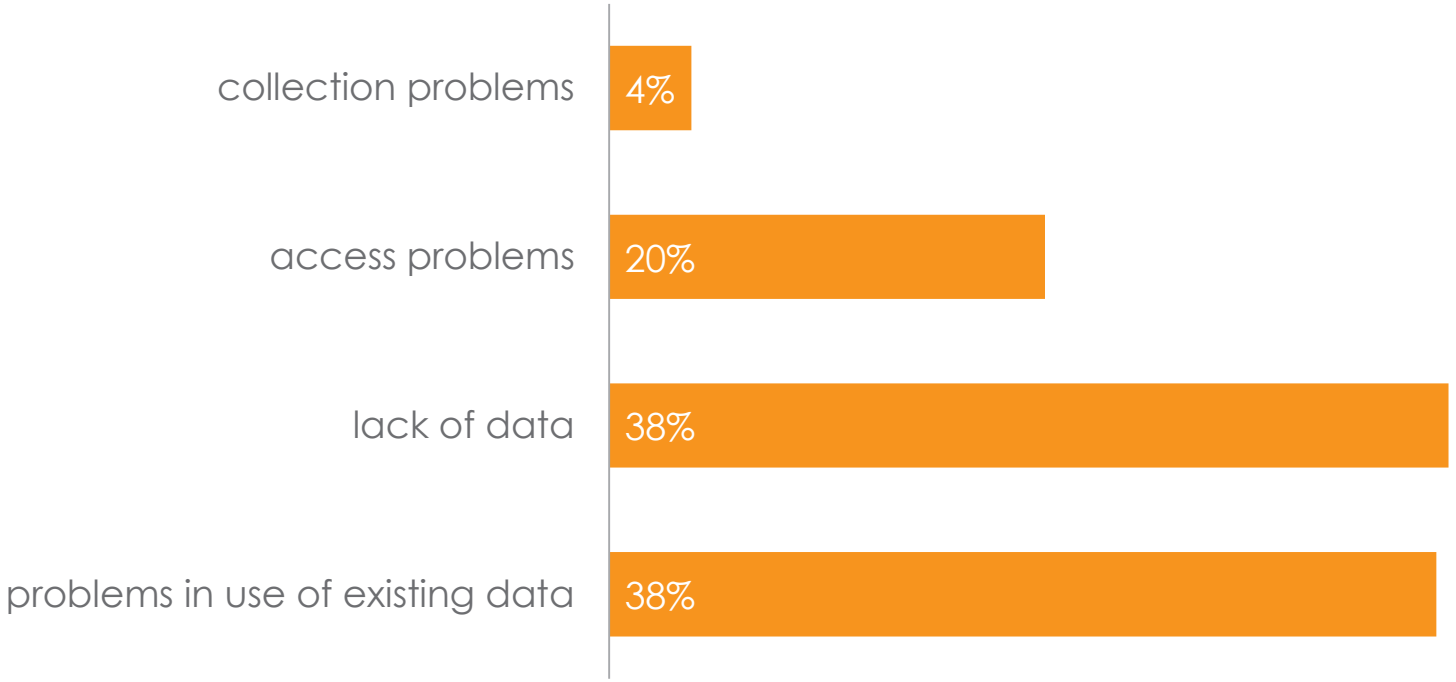


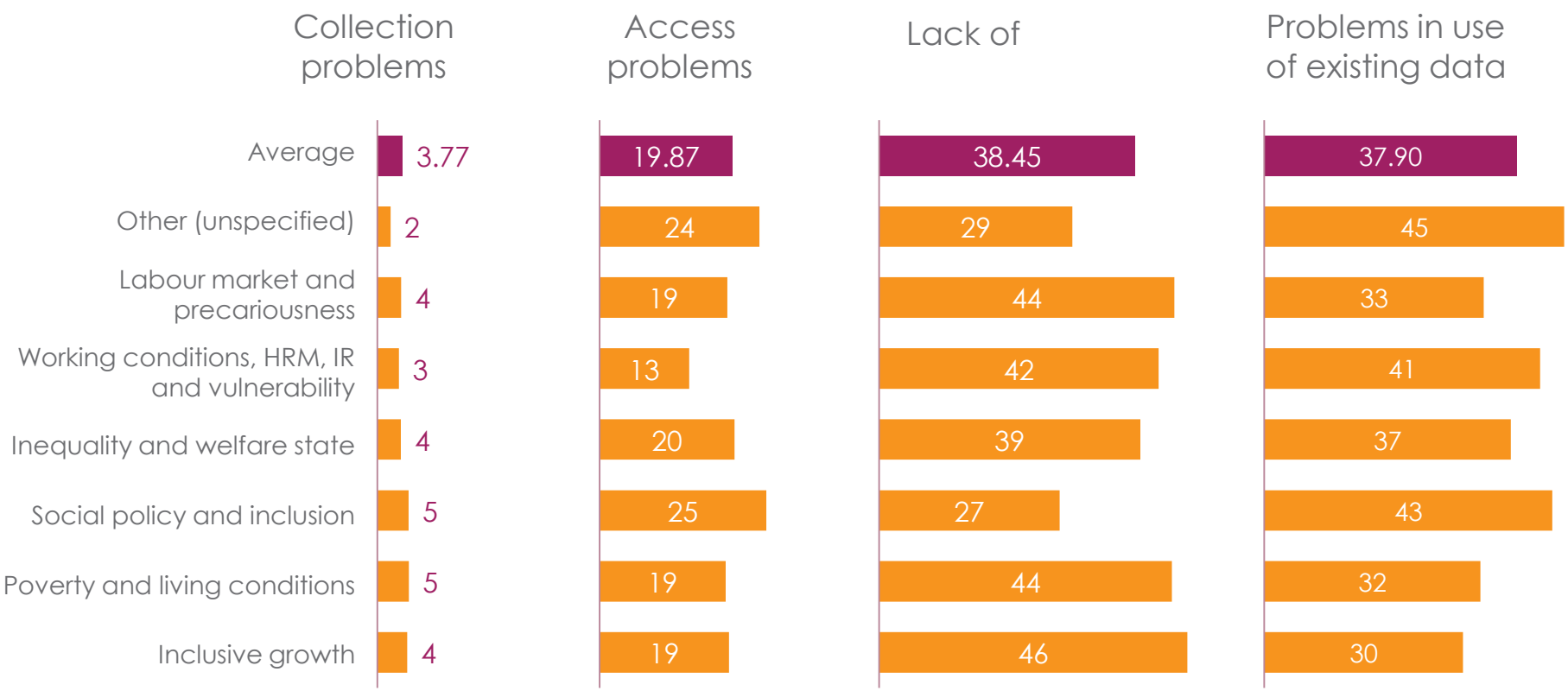
First results from Delphi survey (preliminary)



DATA PROBLEMS (total: 1087)

The most frequently mentioned data problems are the lack of specific types of data and problems in the use of existing data




Collection problems
Access problems
Lack of
Problems in use of existing data
Average
3.77
19.87
38.45
37.90
Other (unspecified)
2
24
29
45
Labour market and precariousness
4
19
44
33
Working conditions, HRM, IR and vulnerability
3
13
42
41
Inequality and welfare state
4
20
39
37
Social policy and inclusion
5
25
27
43
Poverty and living conditions
5
19
44
32
Inclusive growth
4
19
46
30

Collection problems

- Lack of or limited **resources** for collection and data handling
- **Barriers** that hamper data collection
- **Context** in which data is collected
- Need for **more investment** in data collection, specific surveys or institutes that do data collection (time & money)
- Differences across countries in **procedures** for collecting data

Lack of data: need

- Data on (very) **specific topics**
- **Longitudinal/cohort/panel** data
- More **data/surveys** in general
- Data at a more **detailed level** (region, occupations, NUTS, …)
- Data on **specific groups** (that are often not easily covered)
- **Other types** of data than surveys(administrative, qualitative)
- **Indicators:** indicators do not yet exist for specific topics
- **Linked data**

Access problems

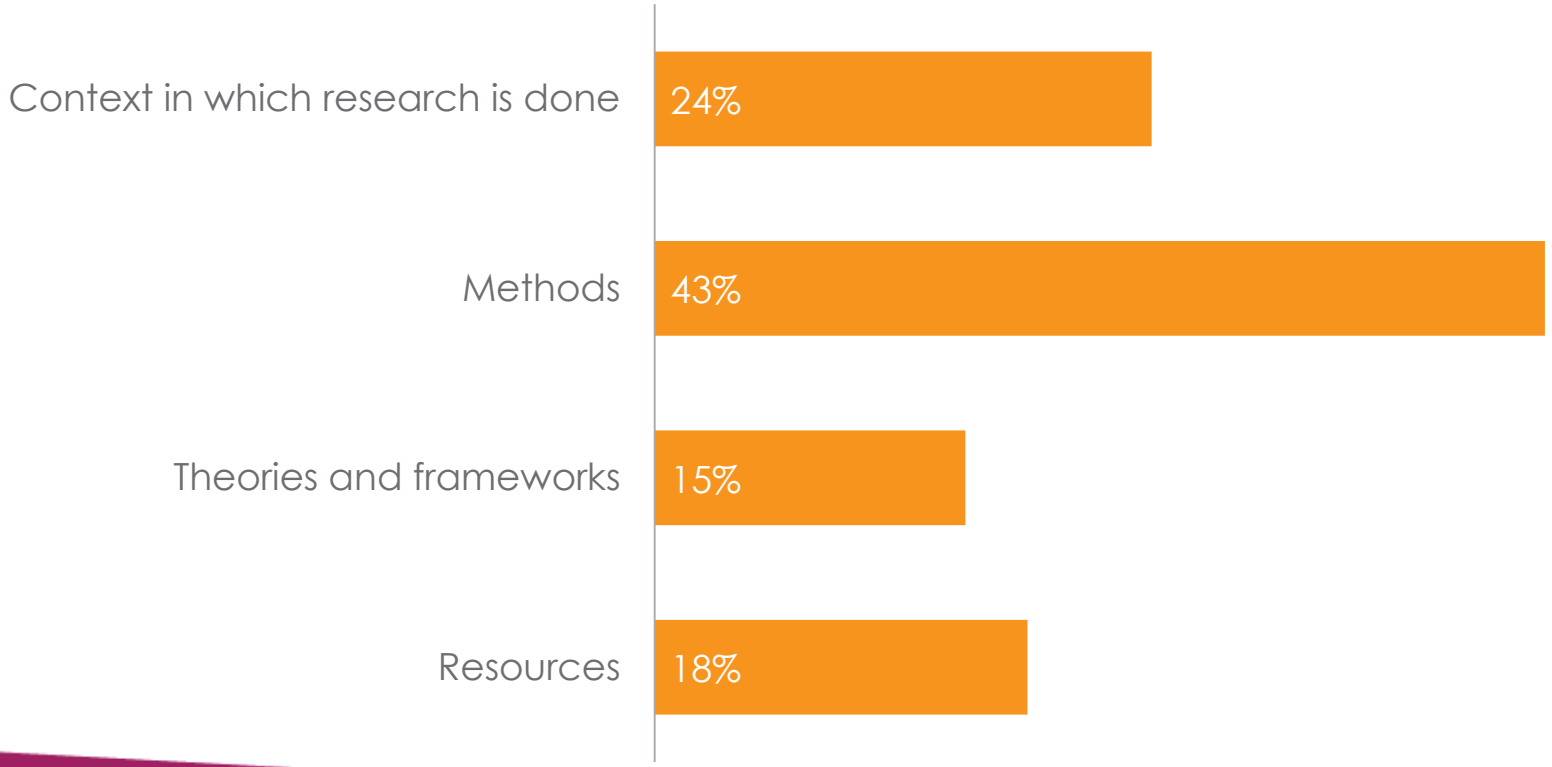
- **Access to and availability** of datasets
- **Time lag** between data collection and availability of data
- Limited, non-existing or no good **documentation** on the data, to be able to use them in a correct manner
- Difficulties **to find** data
- **Costs** related to access are often high, both in terms of money and time

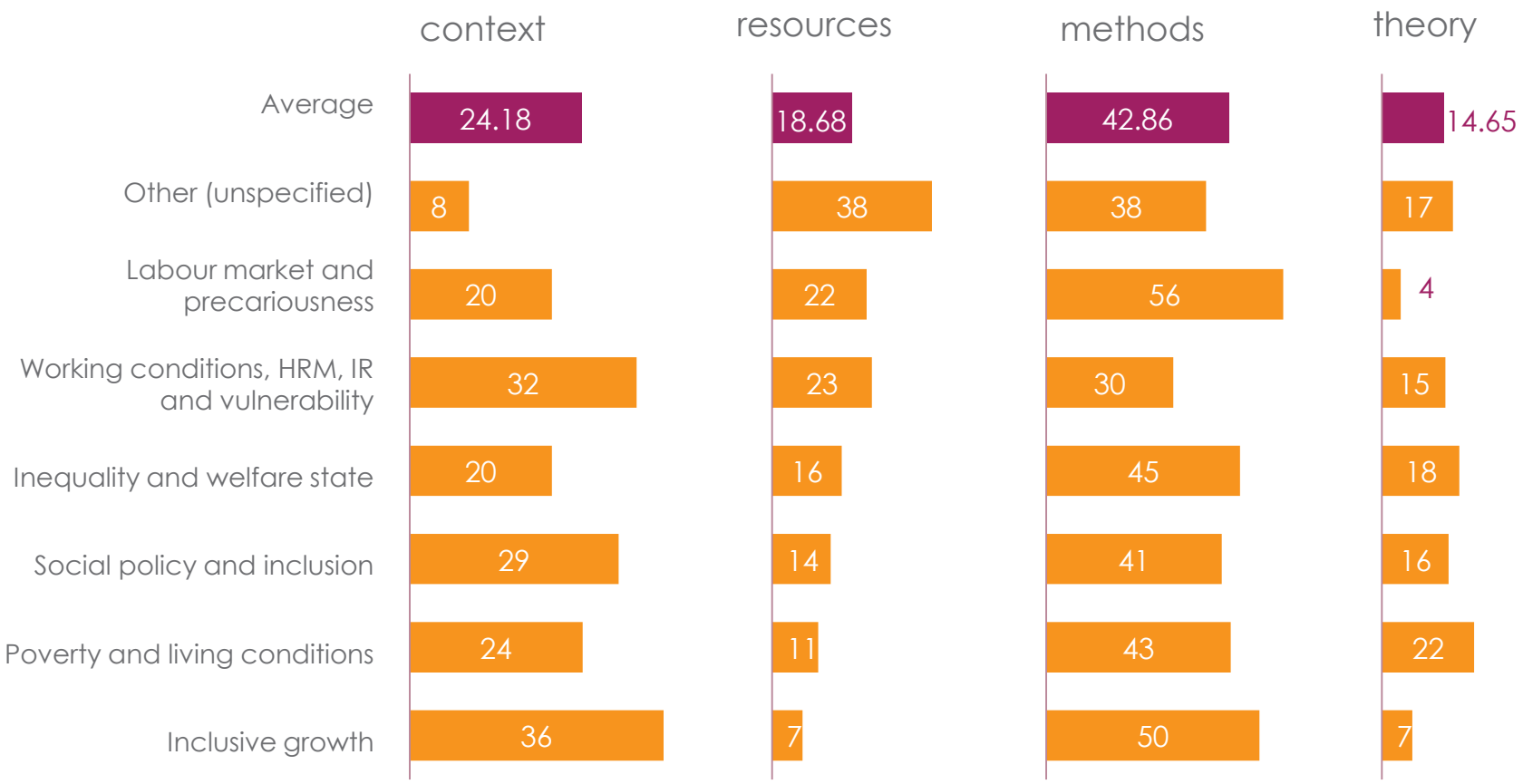
Problems with use of existing data

- **Quality of data** is not sufficient or questionable or unknown
- Data are not comparable across countries, or there are questions on the **comparability** of the data
- **Need of more harmonisation** in data and measurement
- Currently available/existing data are **not fit** for research questions
- Problems with **linking** of different data
- Data is not always **correct**
- **Rules** (ethics, privacy, …) make it difficult to use data

METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS (total: 275)

Most methodological problems are related to the methods themselves




context
resources
methods
theory
Average
24.18
18.68
42.86
14.65
Other (unspecified)
8
38
38
17
Labour market and precariousness
20
22
56
4
Working conditions, HRM, IR and vulnerability
32
23
30
15
Inequality and welfare state
20
16
45
18
Social policy and inclusion
29
14
41
16
Poverty and living conditions
24
11
43
22
Inclusive growth
36
7
50
7

Context in which research is done (70)

- Need for **more cooperation**: interdisciplinary, with stakeholders, etc.
- **Contextual information** is missing to put research in appropriate perspective and ensure a correct interpretation of the results (info on institutional frameworks, policies, etc.)
- **Focus of research** should be on other methods and/or topics
- **Work context** hampers research (f.e. bureaucracy, agenda setting by journals, etc.)

Resources

- **Lack of skills**/insufficient skills to work with methods and data
  - Lack of skills to work with data
  - Lack of skills to work with methods
  - Lack of people with the necessary skills
  - Need for more training on methods to work with data

- Lack of **funds** for research on topics and data

Methods

- **Limitations** of existing methods
- Problems related with test to **prevent biases**, statistical tests, etc.
- Problems with **indicators and tools** that are used
- The necessary methods are **not (yet) available/do not exist** for the data
- The (good) methods are **not used and/or not known**
- **No agreement** on the methods to use
- Used methods are **not fit** for the data or research questions
- Questions on the **reproducibility** of the results

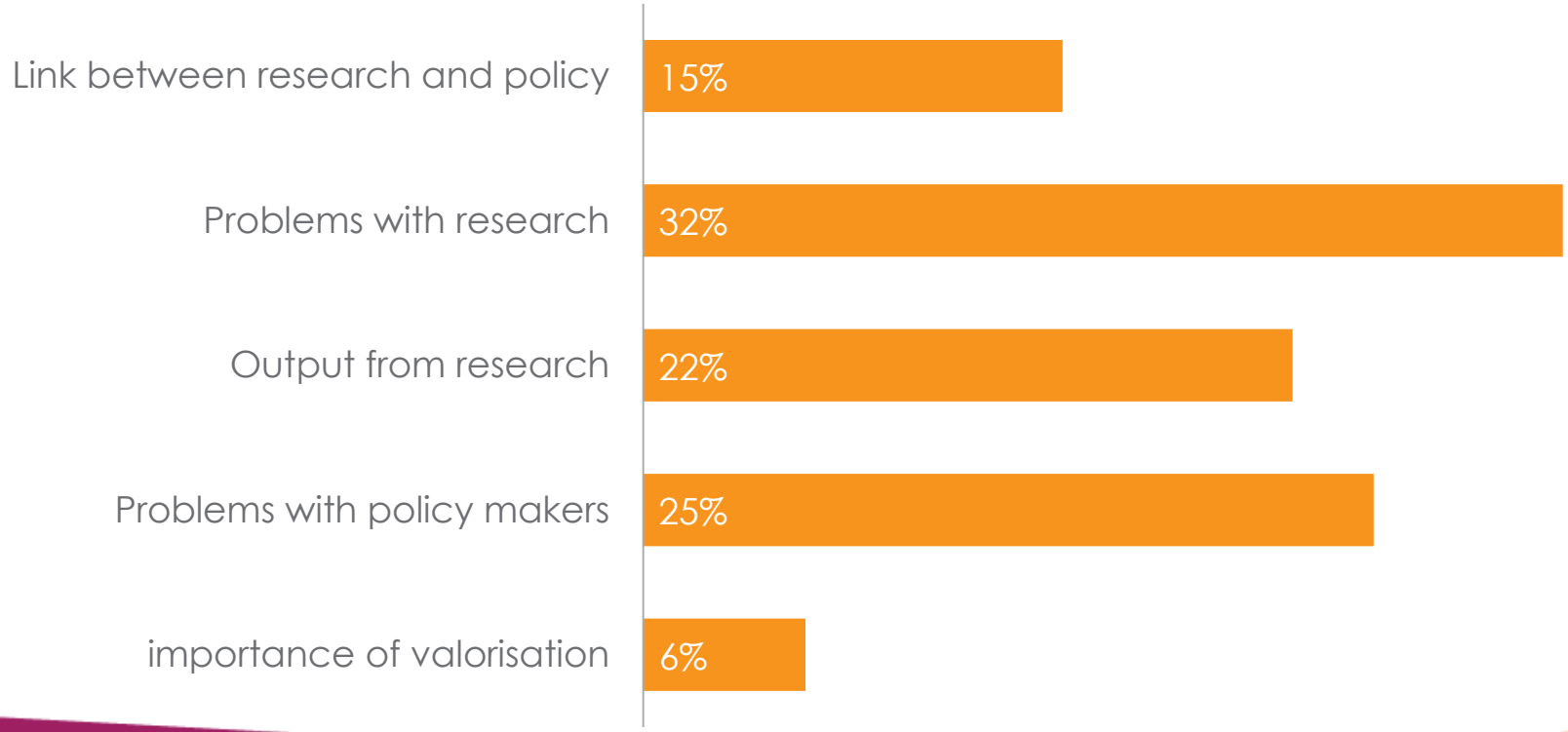
Theories and frameworks

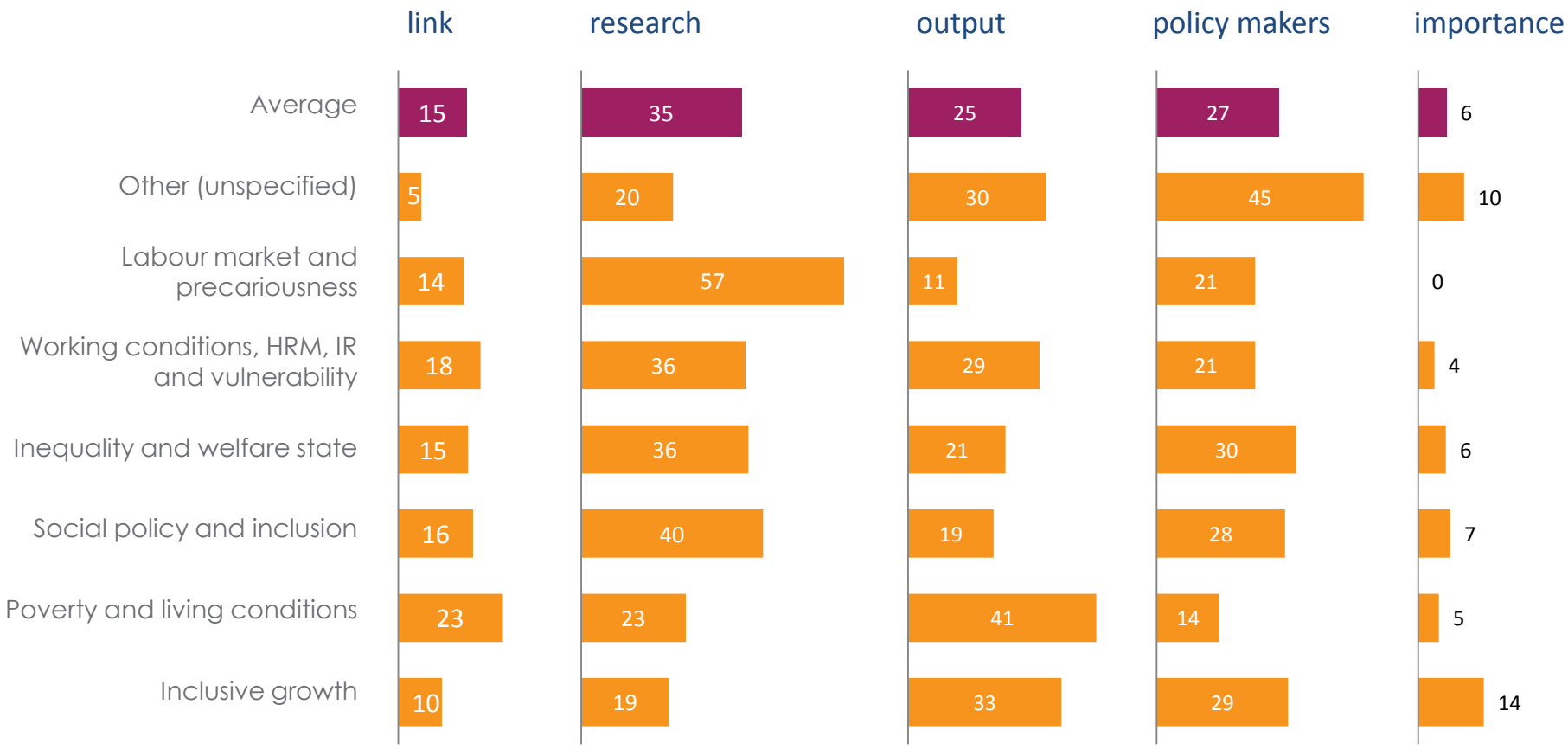
- **Limitations of and problems** with used frameworks and theories
- Used framework or theory is **inadequate** for the research questions, too complex, etc.
- **Overreliance** on either theory or data
- **Lack of theories and frameworks** for some topics

- *“Lack of "strong interdisciplinarity" (i.e. inter-sectoriality): the cooperation between Data Scientists and Social Scientists is still in its infancy [12]”*
- *“Also, providing data is not only enough building human capital in students is more important. Except UK there are few training centers in western part. So they should be increased and must include varieties of method courses. Some special advanced method centers can also be created. [51]”*
- *“gap between the theoretical concept and empirical information gathered [36]”*
- *“subordination of theory to data [81]”*

VALORISATION PROBLEMS (total: 212)

Problems related to the valorisation of research are related most often either to the research itself or related to the policy makers




link
research
output
policy makers
importance
Average
15
35
25
27
6
Other (unspecified)
5
20
30
45
10
Labour market and precariousness
14
57
11
21
0
Working conditions, HRM, IR and vulnerability
18
36
29
21
4
Inequality and welfare state
15
36
21
30
6
Social policy and inclusion
16
40
19
28
7
Poverty and living conditions
23
23
41
14
5
Inclusive growth
10
19
33
29
14

Problems with link between research and policy

- There is **a gap** between research and policy / researchers and policy makers
- **Stakeholders** need to be involved more
- **More efforts** need to be done to improve the link between research and policy

Problems with research hampering valorisation

- **Relevance** of the research results for policy makers is not clear or not existent
- Problems with the **underlying frameworks** and theories
- **Doubts on the quality** and accuracy of the research
- Problems due to **differences** between groups, countries, institutional systems, etc. (comparability etc.)
- **Conformity attitude** of some researchers endangers research (quality)

Problems with output of research

- Output is **not applicable/relevant** within a policy context
- Problems with **visibility and availability** of research output
- Problems with **usability of output** for policy makers: outdated indicators, too complex results, etc.
- **No funds for valorisation** of research

Problems with policy makers

- **Lack of skills** to deal with research output
- **Lack of awareness of relevance** of research results
- **No interest** in or value added to research on specific topics
- Available research results are **not used** in policy making/policy decisions (despite knowledge of results)
- Need of **more investment** of policy in research

Importance of valorisation

- Valorisation is of **not an evaluation criterium** of research
- Research needs to have some **return on investment:** the importance of valorising the research
- How can the **impact** of research be assessed?

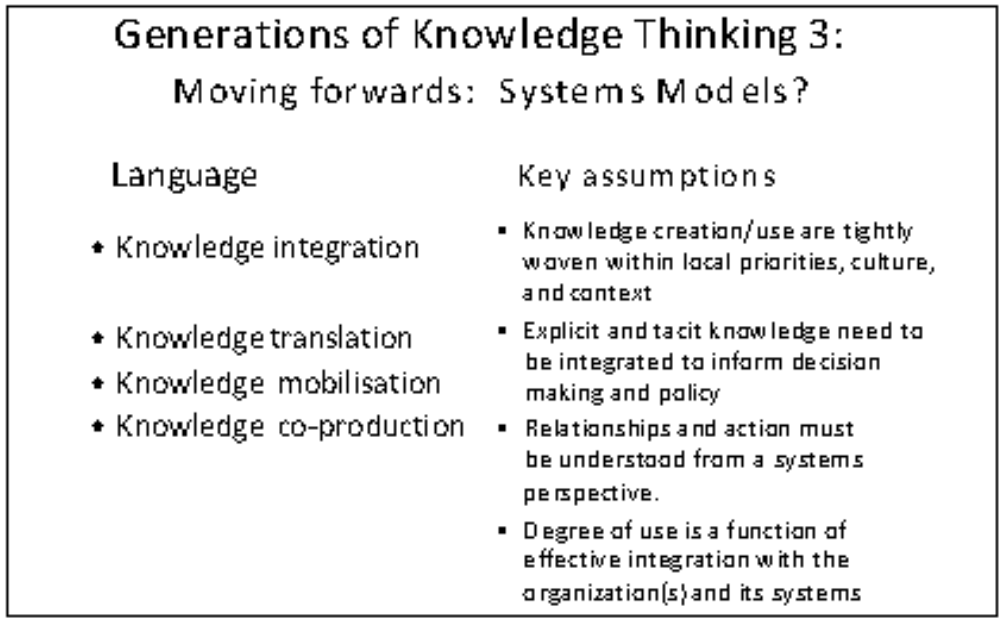
- *"The mutual knowledge of policy makers and social scientists is still insufficient. In most European countries, policy-makers don't know the contributive potential of research, while social scientists are unable to explain this potential in an intelligible and attractive way [12]"*
- *"[the problem is the] willingness to "keep things simple" [216]"*
- *"Tools are often 'black boxes' that can only be utilised by experts [125]"*
- *"Lack of understanding of policymakers of advanced statistical analysis [224]"*
- *"And almost as certainly the lack of interest in communicating the research results by the researchers. This is partly driven by the incentives created for the academic researchers. [283]"*

To conclude

- First results
- Scoping
- Data challenge !!
  - Lack of data
    - Social differentiation/segmentation
    - Glocalisation: global design, local use/needs
  - Use of existing
    - Harmonisation
    - (Free) Access
- Skills problem

To conclude

- Transfer/dissemination => Exchange => Systemic integration



Figuur 4 Systemische kennismodellen (Best et al. in: Davies, 2009)

InGRID
Integrating expertise in inclusive growth

Co-ordinator

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